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**The Twentieth Century New Testament.** A Translation into Modern English Made from the Original Greek (Westcott and Hort's Text). In three Parts. Part II: *Paul's Letters to the Churches*. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1901. Pp. 380. \$0.50.

All those who have used Part I of this admirable new translation will welcome its companion. In many ways it is not as unconventional as the predecessor, but this is due less to the translation than to the nature of the subject-matter. The epistles do not offer such opportunities for striking improvements in the translations as did the gospels. We do not feel that the translation of some of the epistles—*e. g.*, of 2 Corinthians—quite gives the fine touches of Paul. But doubtless this is due in part to the natural limitations of any such work. Generally speaking, the translation, though free, is accurate.

S. M.

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#### LITERARY NOTES.

WE have received from Georges Bridel & Co., Lausanne, a copy of *Le Prophète Osée*, by Charles Mercier (pp. 122). Also from Hermann Kitz, Ravensburg, Germany, a copy of *Die Adressaten des Galaterbriefes*, by Dr. Valentin Weber (pp. 75).

J. M. DENT & Co., Aldine House, London, have published Jeremy Taylor's *Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, in two beautiful little volumes of just the size to put in one's pocket. They belong to the "Temple Classics," whose general editor is Israel Gollancz. The editor of the present edition is Mr. A. R. Waller, the basis of the text being that of the edition of 1847. The typographical work is most delightful to the eye, and altogether the two little books are exceedingly acceptable additions to one's religious library.

WE wish to call attention to an admirable work which, although published in 1899, has not been mentioned in our columns, *The Redemption of Africa: A Story of Civilization* (two volumes; Fleming H. Revell Co.; \$4), by Frederic Perry Noble. The work is a thesaurus, not so much of the ethnology and history of the dark continent as of information concerning Christian missions within its borders. It is enriched with a number of exceedingly valuable statistical tables as well as portraits of prominent missionaries and others. Its index is exhaustive, and it has a complete bibliography upon the subject it treats. Altogether it is a work of unusual importance, invaluable for any pastor or student of missions.

IN *The Unaccountable Man* Dr. David James Burrell, of the Collegiate Church of New York (Fleming H. Revell Co., 1901; pp. 310; \$1.50), has gathered together a number of sermons and essays. We note with pleasure a statement (p. 54) of the sermon "What Would Jesus Do?"—an admirable discussion, by the way—this final sentence: "The example of Jesus is not to be regarded as a substitute for the moral law, but as its vital interpretation; and, obeying that, we shall indeed be following in his steps." The book contains sermons of high character and great helpfulness. We regret, however, that the author should have been obliged to make the statement about criticism he has made on pp. 248 ff. If he had once defined to himself what the Bible really is, he would never have been guilty of such extravagant rhetoric.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS import *From Apostle to Priest: A Study of Early Church Organization*, by James W. Falconer. The volume is a course of lectures on the early episcopate. It can hardly be said to do more than give an intelligible and interesting sketch of the history from Christ to Cyprian. We regret that the author should not have taken the trouble to add an index to the volume.

Another of Charles Scribner's Sons' importations is a stimulating little volume by Rev. Paton J. Gloag, *Evening Thoughts* (pp. 284; \$1.50). The volume is composed of thirty sermons delivered during a pastorate of nearly fifty years. The many readers of Dr. Gloag's works on introduction to the New Testament books will welcome this new volume, in which he uses his scholarship in the interests of applied truth.

WE would commend to our readers a little book by Rev. Alford A. Butler, *How to Study the Life of Christ* (New York: Thomas Whittaker; pp. 175; \$0.75). By this commendation we do not mean to say that we think that he has furnished the best method of study, but that he has furnished a good one. Further, we have serious doubts as to whether any other teacher than the author would be able to use it with the best of success. None the less we would commend it as one of the best manuals of directions for study.

In the same connection we would mention the work by Rev. R. M. Hodge, *Historical Atlas and Chronology of the Life of Jesus Christ*. It is beautifully printed, containing no text, but a series of maps showing the travels of Jesus during different periods of his ministry, facing the analysis of the work of each period considered. While we do not

at all share the author's confidence as to the precise routes of the various journeys of Jesus, the book is very likely to be of service to most Sunday-school teachers.

IN *The Reformation* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900; \$2) Professor Williston Walker has told the story of the Reformation in an interesting and popular way. The plan of the series provides for a volume on the English Reformation. This part of the general subject is accordingly not treated. The author sees that in such an undertaking the work must proceed by a process of elimination. He has, therefore, very properly given much space to the various forms of preparation as they were impersonated in Marsilius of Padua, Occam, Wiclif, Huss, the Mystics, and the anti-Roman sects, such as the Waldenses. He also notes the new spirit of individualism as it appeared in commerce through Fugger; in art through Michelangelo and Raphael; in literature through Erasmus; in discovery through Columbus; in astronomy through Copernicus. All this he calls "the new wine in old bottles." He then selects the persons who were the leaders in the great movement. These, of course, are Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin. These are the men whose mighty influence controlled and directed all Protestantism. The more radical reformers, as the Anabaptists, the Schwenckfeldians, and the Spirituels, receive a very judicial consideration. The author's keen penetration enables him to go to the depths of this perplexing and much-misunderstood subject. He fully recognizes how dangerous they were to the stability of society, if they are taken in the lump. But this is no fair way to treat them. He is able to write: "But as one studies the story of such moderate and devoted Anabaptists as Hubmaier and Menno Simons, or of such spiritually minded Mystics as Franck and Schwenckfeld, one is moved to a high regard. When one recalls their patient endurance of persecution, their devotion to truth as they understood it, and their courageous faith, one is often tempted to query whether they did not exhibit more of the spirit of Christ than those who persecuted them. In spite of all their crudities and mistakes, they were prophets of a freedom to come." (Pp. 354, 355.) The book is to be recommended as an excellent review of this subject of perennial interest and instruction.